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APPLICATION NO.	FILIN	G DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/710,636	07/26/2004		Serena Giori	4635	
Serena Giori	7590	07/03/2007		EXAMINER	
2975 Orange E			BRUENJES, CHRISTOPHER P		
Riverwoods, IL 60015				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				1772	
				MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
				07/03/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
	10/710,636	GIORI ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Christopher P. Bruenjes	1772					
The MAILING DATE of this communic	cation appears on the cover sheet wit	th the correspondence address					
Period for Reply A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FO	DD DEDI VIS SET TO EVDIDE 2 MG						
WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this commu. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum stat. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply wany reply received by the Office later than three months after earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	AILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNIC of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reunication. Utory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONT will, by statute, cause the application to become ABA	CATION. ply be timely filed IHS from the mailing date of this communication. ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status							
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed	d on <u>21 <i>April 2007</i></u> .						
2a) This action is FINAL .	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.						
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practic	e under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D.	11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims		•					
4) Claim(s) 1-4 is/are pending in the app	olication.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-4</u> is/are rejected.							
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	iaa andlan alaatian ramiiramant						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restrict	ion and/or election requirement.						
Application Papers							
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the	Examiner.	·					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) □ accepted or b) □ objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any object	* · · ·						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including to 11) The oath or declaration is objected to							
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for a) All b) Some * c) None of:	or foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. §	119(a)-(d) or (f).					
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.							
	locuments have been received in Ap						
	f the priority documents have been i	received in this National Stage					
application from the Internation		received					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
A44b							
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Su	ummary (PTO-413)					
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PT	O-948) Paper No(s))/Mail Date					
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application 6) Other:							

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere*Co., 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 - Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

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4. Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nomi (USPN 4,368,766) in view of Johnson et al (MDDI article).

Regarding claims 1 and 4, Nomi teaches a portable container for potable water or water-based beverages (col.1, 1.5-8). The wall of said container comprises a water repellant water vapor permeable polymeric material such as microporous polytetrafluoroethylene, which has the ability to transmit water vapor while maintaining water and liquid resistance, whereby water vaporization inside said container produces a cooling effect capable of maintaining the temperature of said beverage below ambient when relative humidity is below 100% (col.1, 1.9-32 and col.1, 1.63 - col.2, 1.5). A porous fabric is laminated to the outer surface and/or inner surface of said membrane (col.3, 1.1-6).

Nomi fails to teach using a non-porous membrane as the polymeric material that has the ability to transmit water vapor while containing water and liquids. However, Johnson et al teach that microporous polymer films such as the PTFE film of Nomi although are capable of being waterproof and allow transmission of water vapor they have other deficiencies compared to monolithic non-porous membranes that are waterproof and allow transmission of water vapor through a

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solution/diffusion mechanism (page 1). Johnson et al teach that unlike microporous films, non-porous membranes are not susceptible to surface contamination and are more resistant to abrasion and other mechanical challenges (page 2). Johnson et al further teach that non-porous membranes are better tear strength, odor barrier properties, and surfactant sensitivities (Table I, page 2). One of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that susceptibility to surface contamination, resistance to abrasion, tear strength, odor barrier properties, and surfactant sensitivities are all properties that would be of concern to the manufacture of a portable container for potable water. Nomi and Johnson et al are analogous insofar as both references are reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor was concerned, which is forming water vapor permeable waterproof films for forming articles and one having ordinary skill in the art when faced with the problem of forming a container from a vapor permeable waterproof film would look to other vapor permeable waterproof films to determine the best film for the particular use.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time Applicant's invention was made to substitute the water vapor permeable waterproof non-porous membrane of Johnson et al for the water vapor permeable

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waterproof porous membrane of Nomi in order to provide the portable water container of Nomi with a membrane that in addition to being waterproof and water vapor permeable has increased tear strength, increased odor barrier properties, deceased sensitivity to surfactants, increased resistance to abrasion, and property of not being susceptible to surface contamination, as taught by Johnson et al, which would all be useful improved properties for a portable water container.

Regarding claims 2-3, the non-porous membrane of Johnson et al comprise polyether soft segments (page 4) forming thermoplastic elastomers selected from the group consisting of polyether-amides, polyether-urethanes, and polyether esters (page 4).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher P. Bruenjes whose telephone number is 571-272-1489.

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The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday from 8:30am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rena Dye can be reached on 571-272-3186. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

CPB

Clerci

Christopher P Bruenjes Examiner Art Unit 1772

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